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10646**REMARKS**

Claims 1-7, 11-18 and 22-25 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being obvious over Gustafson (U.S. Patent No. 5,650,980) in view of Lorentzen (U.S. Patent No. 5,245,836). Claims 14-18 and 22-24 have been cancelled. In Gustafson, sensors 60 and 62 detect the temperature of the fluid entering and exiting the evaporator 26, respectively. The temperature difference is compared to a desired temperature difference to determine the fan speed. In the claimed invention, the fan 50 speed is not determined by the difference in the temperature of the air entering and exiting the heat accepting heat exchanger, but instead is based on the temperature of the airflow entering the heat accepting heat exchanger. Neither reference teaches a fan of a heat accepting heat exchanger having a speed based on the temperature of the airflow entering the heat accepting heat exchanger. Therefore, the combination of the claims does not teach the claimed invention. Claims 1-7, 11-13 and 25 are not obvious, and Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 1-5, 8, 9, 11-16, 19, 20 and 22-24 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being obvious over Erdman (U.S. Patent No. 5,657,638) in view of Lorentzen. Claims 10 and 21 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being obvious over Erdman in view of Lorentzen and further in view of Dennis (U.S. Patent No. 5,782,101). Claims 14-16, 19, 20 and 22-24 have been cancelled. Erdman teaches a control circuit for a refrigerator fan. The speed of the evaporator fan 12 is a function of the temperature inside a compartment that is cooled by an evaporator 62. In the claimed invention, the fan 12 speed is not determined by the temperature inside the area cooled by the heat accepting heat exchanger, but instead is based on the temperature of the airflow entering the heat accepting heat exchanger. Neither reference teaches a fan of a heat accepting heat exchanger having a speed based on the temperature of the airflow entering the heat accepting heat exchanger. Therefore, the combination of the claims does not teach the claimed invention. Claims 1-5, 8, 9 and 11-13 are not obvious, and Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 1-4 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being obvious over Dennis in view of Lorentzen. Dennis teaches a heat pump. An evaporator fan speed controller 7 receives inputs from a refrigerator pressure sensor 3 and controls the speed of an evaporator fan 9 based on the sensed pressure. In the claimed invention, the fan 9 is not driven as a function of pressure, but instead is based on the temperature of the airflow entering the heat accepting heat exchanger.

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Neither reference teaches a fan of a heat accepting heat exchanger that has a speed based on the temperature of the airflow entering the heat accepting heat exchanger. Therefore, the combination of the claims does not teach the claimed invention. Claims 1-4 are not obvious, and Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

Thus, claims 3, 6-13 and 25-27 are in condition for allowance. No additional fees are seen to be required. If any additional fees are due, however, the Commissioner is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 50-1482, in the name of Carlson, Gaskey & Olds, P.C., for any additional fees or credit the account for any overpayment. Therefore, favorable reconsideration and allowance of this application is respectfully requested.

Respectfully Submitted,

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**CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE**

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, (703) 872-9306 on October 4, 2004.



Karin Butchko